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more QUESTIONS
more ANSWERS

on the New York Election Campaign

by Simon W. Gerson, Page 4

GOP AIMS TO WANGLE TRICK REPORT ON MCC

quick, shut the dior!

By GOTHAM

THERE HAS BEEN a tremendous furor in the press within the last week about the new styles as shown by Christian Dior—the harking back to the boyish, flat-chested, no waist-line styles of the 1920's. Most women questioned about these "new Look" styles, either laugh it off or say "women won't wear them—they don't show off the feminine figure."

Dior is the man who, not so long ago, staged the last so-called New Look, the one that dropped skirt lengths so steeply that every woman looked as though she was standing in a hole, and dated every skirt and dress she owned.

Of course, every sudden change in fashions has its economic side—to give a new spurt to the market. However, it strikes me this particular drastic change should be recognized for what it is—a step backward toward styles which can have the excuse neither of beauty nor usefulness.

When in the '20's women threw



away the long-skirted, wasp-waisted cumbersome fashions, there was an important reason for it. The change in fashion took place at the same time that women were asserting their rights as first class citizens. This was the period following the first World War. Women had just won the vote, and wanted to

show in every way possible that they were as good as men.

Styles, too, showed this trend, with cropped haircuts, and clothes that covered up physiological differences and, at the same time gave greater freedom of body movement for women.

But by now, women have won a certain amount of freedom. We are working in overalls in the shops and factories alongside men, and street clothes have been designed to make it possible for women to move about freely, and look feminine, too.

So today, Dior's version of the ironed-out woman is really a throw-back. It's not necessary to look less like a woman to "get a break in a man's world." The point is, rather, to win equal rights for working women and housewives, in the home and on the job, for women AS women.

And as matter of fact, women have too much sense to change their appearance for a designer's whim. Chances are, Dior's style will die a-borning.

Auto Layoffs to Hit Post-War High Mark

The auto industry's layoffs for model changeovers will be the longest and its unemployment before fall will mount to the highest point since 1946, the Wall Street Journal, concluded yesterday on the basis of a survey of the situation in auto. Here are some of the facts

brought out in the WSJ as the Chrysler shutdown was already getting under way, and July production showed a drop from June production of 27 percent for Chrysler; 10 percent for Ford and nine percent for General Motors. The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission estimates that the state's unemployment, now at 230,000, may hit 300,000 "before fall." There are 600,000 auto and parts workers in the state.

Recent layoffs, mostly in the city of Detroit, brought the auto capital's unemployment to 150,000—10 percent of the area's work force.

A check of the 28 plants of Chevrolet, GM's major division, shows layoffs for model changes are to stretch from two to eight weeks in the Aug. 13 to Oct. 1 period.

Chrysler will lay off 38 percent of its workers for as long as eight weeks starting next week.

Packard, down to 6,500 workers, is expected to lay off more than half of them for about two months.

Not since pre-World War II days has the industry experienced much of a shutdown for model changeovers. The return of intense

competition caused feverish production and selling of cars during the first part of the year, with an early seasonal tapering off extending into a prolonged layoff for model changeovers.

This is causing havoc among workers, many of whom have not known of layoffs since they entered the industry or forgot what it was like to live 12 months on eight or nine months' pay.

The WSJ is also fearful of what the new wave of layoffs will bring politically. "They'll become a fall election issue here in Michigan. And they are sure to be used by Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers as ammunition in the drive for the CIO's next big objective, the guaranteed annual wage," it said.

The WSJ notes some of the following reports of UAW officers to their members to prepare them for layoffs:

The workers of the Chevy plant of Jacksonville, Wis., were told that layoffs will start Sept. 10, last two or three weeks and affect a third of the 1,500 workers.

At Muncie, Ind., the Chevy workers are awaiting "the first layoff since World War II" to last some three weeks, starting pos-

sibly Aug. 25.

At Parma, O., the Chevy workers will be off about three weeks. At GM's big gray iron plant in Saginaw, Mich., it is expected that out of the work force of 4,923, only about 1,000 will remain at work when the layoff hits. The story is the same from Van Nuys, Calif., where layoffs are expected Sept. 4.

At Oakland, Calif., the Chevy workers expect a month off.

Local 653, Pontiac, expects a layoff of 11,000 out of 14,000 for the month of Sept. 3 to Oct. 3. The local's president said the last changeover experienced, in 1952, lasted only a week, and fewer workers were involved. Local 596 (Fisher Body), Pontiac, expects most of the 4,500 workers to be out for the same month.

The WSJ has no clear indication of the duration of Ford layoffs. The hardest hit will be the Chrysler workers. Local 212, in the Briggs body division of the company, will have a layoff of 15,000 of its 22,000 members, starting August 6, lasting to the end of September. The story is about the same for the other Chrysler plants.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Top Republicans continued maneuvering today to save Sen. McCarthy from a Senate vote of censure. In a new move close on the heels of yesterday's

scheme by Knowland to bury the motion by referring to a special committee for study, Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan said that if the Committee filed an interim report saying it had not yet reached any conclusion, the Senate should recess.

Asked if he wants a report before the Congressional elections Nov. 2, Ferguson replied, "I would rather get a report before the election."

Asked if he would accept assignment to the group, he said he had made remarks which he thought disqualified him. He was referring to a television interview in which he said he would not want McCarthy to campaign for him this year because he did not think McCarthy would present the issues as he (Ferguson) thought they should be presented.

The committee is expected to be named in "48 hours."

The fight against the Republican "Save McCarthy" tactics was spearheaded by New York's Senator Lehman, who blasted the vote to send the Flanders' resolution to the special committee.

"This is only the beginning," Sen. Lehman said. "The vote was utterly unwise and unnecessary and was animated by a desire to delay and duck the issue. But the select committee now has the high duty of



FERGUSON

holding an investigation and bringing out all the facts," he said.

Maurice Rosenblatt, campaign director for the National Committee for an Effective Congress, warned that "unless the special committee is very carefully selected it will end up either thoroughly intimidated or completely whitewashing McCarthy."

Dulles for Force To Save Chiang

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today the U.S. is committed to the use of force to prevent Formosa from being united with the rest of China.

He told a news conference that the United States has no formal agreement with Chiang Kai-shek's outfit on Formosa, but U.S. policy calls for use of naval and air power to defend Chiang.

Dulles said the United States has been giving thought to a more formal defense arrangement for lead.

Formosa but no decision has been made yet.

Meanwhile the United States and Britain agreed to send out invitations to a conference on a Southeast Asia military pact, probably to be held next month in Singapore, authoritative sources said today.

But India already has indicated to Britain that she will not take part in any formal defense treaty, and informed sources in Colombo said Ceylon will follow India's lead.

STILL TIME TO CENSURE

An Editorial

THE DECISION of the Senate to shift the McCarthy censure motion to a six-member committee raises the serious danger that another white-wash of the reactionary Wisconsin Senator is in the making.

There is still hope, however, that some form of censure is possible this session. The Senators, cognizant of the tremendous popular pressure for some action on McCarthy, and hardly willing to face charges at home that the Flanders motion was killed by adjournment, voted to act on the committee's recommendation before the mid-August adjournment.

The committee, which Vice-president Nixon will appoint, however, can bring in a recommendation on the eve of adjournment for no action or postponement of action to the next session. Senate Majority leader Knowland and minority leader Johnson, who have joined hands on the maneuver to save McCarthy, are apparently continuing on a rush-for-home tamocade to get approval of

(Continued on Page 5)

Group Hits Rigid Ban On China's UN Seat

The American Assembly, an organization of some 50 big business men, prominent educators, labor leaders and foreign policy specialists, came out of its four-day deliberations opposed to a "rigid policy of permanent opposition" to the admission of China to the United Nations.

Among the signers of the statement were bankers and business men like David Rockefeller, Thomas J. Watson and Howard Johnson; labor leaders like Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Nelson Cruikshank, AFL Welfare Director, Mark Starr of the ILGWU; and notables like UN official Dr. Ralph Bunche; Ewin Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor and influential Washington columnist Roscoe Drummond.

The Assembly, which met at the Arden House in Harriman, N. Y. and published its many conclusions, said it did not advocate the admission of the Chinese regime to the UN "on the basis of the facts as they now exist," but said:

"We note and deplore a tendency in the United States to adopt a rigid policy of permanent opposition under all circumstances to the seating of this regime."

Coming into collision with the State Department's "China Lobby" policy of rigid opposition to seating the real representatives of the world's most populous country, this was clearly the most important conclusion reached in the deliberations which were held under the overall topic of "The United States stake in the United Nations."

The published conclusions warn that "in a world trembling under the threat of hydrogen weapons," the U. S. will retain the confidence of its allies "only if they are convinced that . . . we will spare no effort to achieve an honorable peace."

The statement then went into the question of a UN seat for China, which it called a subject "which unfortunately has aroused sharp controversy in the United States." It said:

"We believe that the United Nations should, in principle, be an organization of universal membership, and that the application of each state for membership should be approached on this basis. The question of what government should represent China in the United Nations is not, technically, a question of membership, but of proper representation of a country already a member."

"In the minds of many people, however, it is a related question. While we feel that the Chinese Communist regime on the basis of facts as they now exist should not now be seated in the United Nations as representative of China, we note and deplore a tendency in the United States to adopt a rigid policy of permanent opposition under all circumstances to the seating of this regime."

Panel chairmen were Ernest A. Gross, former deputy American delegate to the UN; Dr. Joseph Johnson, president of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace and Milton Katz of the Ford Foundation. Other participants:

Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, former U. S. Ambassador to Denmark; Erwin D. Canham, editor of The Christian Science Monitor; the Rev. Edward A. Conway, associate editor of America; John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Dr. Frank A. Graham, UN mediator for Kashmir; David Key, Assistant Secretary of State.

Also G. A. Lincoln of the U. S. Military Academy; George W. Merck, chairman of the board of Merck and Co., Inc.; Jacob A. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Mrs. Oscar Reubhausen of the League of Women Voters; David Rockefeller, senior vice president of the Chase National Bank, and Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the board of the International Business Machines Corporation.

Others were: David Brooks, Courtney C. Brown, Mrs. Courtney C. Brown, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Harry J. Carman, Benjamin V. Cohen, Andrew Cordier, Nelson Cruikshank, Roscoe Drummond, James T. Duce, Clark Eichelberger, William Frye, Robert Hartley, Field Haviland, Elmore Jackson, Howard Johnson, William Kemsley, Isador Lubin, Mrs. Isador Lubin, Hugh Moore, Allan Nevins, John E. Orchard, Morehead Patterson, Templeton Peck, Robert Reno, Walter M. Ringer, A. W. Schmidt, Aura Severinghaus, Tom Slick, Louis Sohn, Mark Starr, Walter W. Van Kirk, Mrs. Thomas J. Watson and Langbourne M. Williams.

Wofsy Hits Cain Proposal to Brand LYL

Leon Wofsey, chairman of the Labor Youth League, yesterday branded Harry Cain's proposal to SACB that LYL be ordered to democratic tradition.

Nothing proves more vividly the McCarthyite spirit and purpose of the entire McCarran Board proceeding," Wofsey said, "than the fact that Harry Cain acts the part of 'judge.'"

The youth leader recalled that the American Federation of Labor described Cain as "the notorious former Senator from Washington . . . viciously anti-labor and also one of the Senate's loudest apologists for Joe McCarthy."

The LYL spokesman stated that the SACB has not yet ruled nor have the courts decided and that "the people of America will throw the infamous McCarran Act into discard before it can be upheld and enforced at the expense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Elevator Operator Hero in Sheraton Fire

One man was snatched from a flaming death and 16 others were overcome by smoke early yesterday as fire routed some 500 night-clad guests from the Park Sheraton, one of the city's largest hotels.

An off-duty elevator operator was credited with saving the life of hotel guest Gary Cook, 45, of Taft, Calif., and passing the alarm which narrowly averted panic in the 32-story hotel where some 1,500 persons were asleep.

Stanley Giletta, 40, the elevator operator, was returning to the hotel to retrieve a forgotten billfold when Cook shouted for help from his ninth floor window. The fire apparently had been started in his bed by a cigaret, hotel officials said.

Giletta ran to the hotel switchboard and gave the alarm. With bell captain Dan Mulligan and elevator operator John Patrone he then raced to the ninth floor. As Mulligan and Patrone awakened other guests on the smoke-filled floor, Giletta opened Cook's door with a passkey.

20,000 Airline Workers Vote For Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Some 20,000 mechanics and ground service workers have voted by a 9 to 1 margin for a simultaneous strike against six of the major airlines, the International Association of Machinists, AFL, announced today.

A union spokesman said the members left it up to the union's council to set a strike date.

The union represents a total of 20,000 employees of Capital, Eastern, National, Northwest, United and Trans-World airlines. It is seeking a single uniform wage rate on all six lines with boosts amounting to five percent above the current top rate for each wage classification.

It also is asking improvements in hours of service, overtime, paid holidays, paid vacations, shift premiums, severance pay, longevity pay and insurance benefits.

Meanwhile Federal mediators met today with representatives of six major airlines and the AFL Machinists Union in an effort to settle the dispute and avert a nationwide strike of 20,000 mechanics and ground crewmen.

Police Fire on Morocco Crowds

RABAT, French Morocco, Aug. 3.—Police fired into a crowd of anti-French demonstrators at Fez today wounding several persons. Twelve persons were killed and 25 wounded in earlier demonstrations at Fez on Sunday.

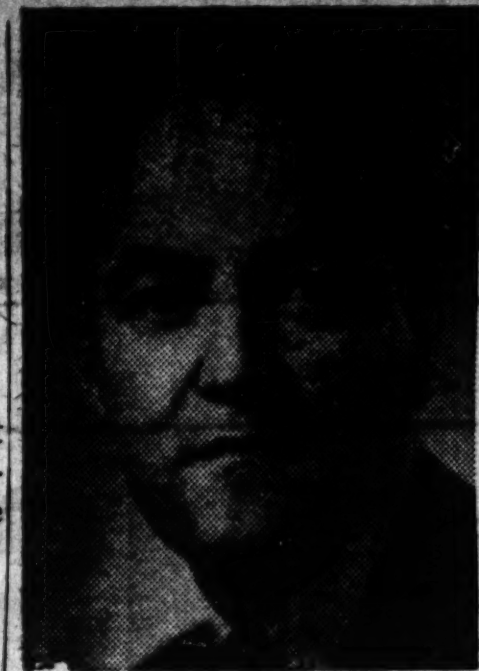
Dulles Backs Rhee On Ending Truce Body

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today the United States would approve ending the Neutral Nations Armistice Commission's activities in Korea.

Dulles disclosed at a news conference that he had held informal talks on ending the activities of the Swedish-Polish-Czech Commission with our allies at the recent Geneva Conference.

Syngman Rhee has called for the ousting of the Polish and Czech members of the Commission from South Korea.

Panmunjon, Korea, Aug. 3.—



SEN. HUMPHREY

Phila. Smith Act Defense Rests

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Defense attorneys for nine alleged Communist Party leaders on trial for conspiracy, rested their case in Federal Court today.

The defense wound up its case after introducing eight witnesses, including a state labor mediator, in an attempt to discredit the testimony of Samuel DiMaria, a top government witness.

DiMaria, a union organizer, testified he attended a Communist Party school here in October, 1947, and named several of the defendants as "fellow students."

The defense contended the school existed only in DiMaria's mind. Witnesses gave testimony which defense lawyers said proved DiMaria could not have attended the alleged school during the period he said he did.

The state mediator, Charles Schmidt, said his personal records showed DiMaria signed a labor agreement Oct. 2, 1947, one of the days DiMaria said he was attending the school.

The jury of seven women and five men was excused until Monday, when opposing attorneys will give their summations. Each was expected to require a day and a half.

-briefs-

Sen. Humphrey Asks Farm Bill Support

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Gen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) appealed to senators from non-agricultural states today to support the farm bill approved by a majority of the Senate's Agriculture Committee.

That measure would continue for one year 90 percent price supports on basic commodities and would raise dairy price supports from 75 percent of parity to 85 percent.

The Administration opposes both of these moves. It wants a 75-90 percent price support program on the basic crops and 75 percent supports on dairy products.

Snow Blankets Chile In Coldest Winter

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 3.—Police reported today that "several" persons died of cold in 12 hours during Chile's worst winter in 30 years.

The Santiago area was blanketed by three inches of snow. Weatherman attributed the storm to a mass of cold air sweeping northward from the Antarctic.

Thousands of cattle faced death as the snow isolated them in areas without forage. Fruit orchards in southern Chile were ruined by below zero temperature.

Seeks Views of New TVA Nominee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senate champions of the Tennessee Valley Authority said today they would seek assurances that President Eisenhower's choice to head TVA is "sympathetic" to its aims.

They plan to sound out the views of Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel of the army engineers when he goes before the Senate Public Works Committee. Chairman Edward Martin (R-Pa.) scheduled hearings on the nomination Monday.

50 Arrested by Bolivia Government

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 3.—Minister of Interior Federico Fortin announced today some 50 men had been arrested on charges of plotting against the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

A communique said tin millionaire Carlos Victor Aramayo had financed the plot.

The announcement said an unspecified number of army officers and members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange and Republican Socialist Union Party parties were implicated.

Disaster Areas In Two States

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President Eisenhower today designated sections of Missouri and Oklahoma as drought disaster areas. He also set in motion a program calling for a federal subsidy of 60 cents a 100 pounds on feed grains for drought areas.

POINT of ORDER!

By ALAN MAX

Choosey

President Eisenhower has made it clear he won't support every Republican candidate regardless. Only those who support his program or who don't support his program.

"I heard a man calling for help, but I couldn't tell where he was," Giletta said. "I told him to drop to the floor and start crawling toward the door. I got the no answer. His yelling stopped."

Giletta said he was forced to leave the smoke and flame-filled room.

"In a few seconds, when I could breathe again, I started back into the room. The smoke started rising and soon I could see part of the floor. I saw a nude man lying there. Flames were getting close to him. I rushed in and grabbed him and pulled him out."

Flames filled the room a few moments later.

Cook was taken to Roosevelt Hosp. for treatment for smoke poisoning. Nine other guests and seven firemen also were overcome by smoke and fumes which mushroomed through all but the top floors of the huge hotel, the city's third largest.

Operators and other hotel personnel were credited with calling several guests who were prepared to jump from windows. The fire was out 45 minutes after the first alarm sounded.

Giletta lives at 259 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Mulligan's home is at 112-18 38th Ave., Corona, Queens, and Patrone's at 109 West 76th St., Manhattan.

Studebaker Workers to Vote On Wage Cut

SOUTH BEND, Aug. 3.—The Gosser-Kaiser wage cut formula put into effect in Toledo to improve Willys Motors "competitive position" will be put before Studebaker workers in an even more drastic form this week.

They will be asked to approve a new pact that calls for what amounts to a 20 percent wage cut and other concessions to the company. Even the company admits that its request, put to each of the workers in letter form yesterday, will amount to a wage cut of 14 percent.

The workers will be asked to vote for the abolition of incentive and piecework rates, estimated to average from 25 to 30 cents an hour plus a cut in night shift premium pay from 10 percent to six percent to eight percent in afternoon shift and for double time for working on paid holidays instead of triple time as now.

Walter Reuther is expected to address this week's membership meeting of Local 5, United Automobile Workers at which the wage-cut plan is to be taken up.

OFFICIAL BACK OUT

To judge by the statements of Local 5 President Louis Horvath and Raymond H. Brendt, director of the UAW's Studebaker Division, the union's officialdom is backing the wage-cut proposal. As in the Toledo case, the leaders are justifying the action on the ground that the UAW has always been for abolition of piecework and incentives.

Both Horvath and Brendt asserted that with the concessions requested by the company, Studebaker workers will still have a "superior" contract compared with others. Horvath blamed the war between the biggest of the "Big Three"—Ford and General Motors—for the plight of the Studebaker workers and the company's inability to compete on the market. He said Studebaker's work force dropped from 23,000 to 10,000 in a year, with those working averaging less than 20 hours a week.

"Our membership has averaged only two days a week of work since February 1," he went on, "and some of our people are losing what they've bought on the installment plan—there's foreclosing on homes and repossession of cars."

Horvath also said that 9,800 members of Local 5 have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits.

Horvath said the local's negotiating committee has been discussing the proposal for making Studebaker's "competitive" on the market for three months.

Roar for Peace Greets Rhee Whoop for War

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

While men and women with hardy stomachs were feting the visitors within, chomping the delicacies offered in the genteel luxury of the Waldorf-Astoria as they listened to him plead for longer and bolder wars, to the pickets without, he remained "Rhee the Butcher."

President Syngman Rhee of South Korea was protected from the jarring sight of the 150 pickets, who included many young Negro men and numerous veterans, their military insignia in lapels.

But the ears of the blood-greedy little dictator, tuned throughout the day to the eulogies of Mayor Wagner, offering the City's medal of Honor, to the platitudes of Columbia university officials, conferring an honorary degree, may have caught echoes of the din from the picket line.

ROAR FOR PEACE

In the near-deserted canyon of Lexington Ave. between 49th and 50th Sts the pickets' chants echoed with a roar.

"Go Home, Rhee; America Wants Peace," they shouted, in rhythm, changing it at times to "Turn Him Down and Send Him Back; America Wants Peace," and "Reject Rhee; Reject War."

The sounds penetrated within the Waldorf. High up, some brave tourist popped his head out, shouted, "You dirty Communists!" and popped it in again. Cops had divided the line into two. At one point a few pickets in the southern line, and the cops who wedged them in, were deluged with water from above.

At closer distance the Waldorf-Astoria clientele was better behaved. The men who came tumbling out of bars and lounges to stand in the police cleared space before the door, agape, huddled together, their self-conscious grins slowly fading away as they read the picket signs.

Across the street, a few guests hung out the windows of the Belmont-Plaza hotel. And high up, the head of a uniformed maid, her white cap visible against dark hair,

lingered watching.

As the end of the two hours of picketing and shouting neared, women in evening dress, clutching fur or gold-threaded gossamer-like stoles around their throats, their faces sheathed in rigid smiles meant to show disdain, picked their way past the line toward the Waldorf's entrance.

"Enough, Enough Killing, Mr. Rhee!" one read aloud from a picket sign. Then turning to her escort, said, "How ridiculous!"

Another started reading the sign, "The US Must Not Deport Mr. and Mrs. Kwak to Rhee the Butcher," but stopped halfway, her multiple chins trembling indignantly beneath their pearls.

But not all the people who saw the pickets were the carriage trade, and even among those were exceptions. An older woman in a picture hat and black tea gown was overheard in ladylike argument in front of the Belmont-Plaza. A reporter strolling past heard her voice protesting to a young man:

"But we don't want to be killed. I don't. We have nothing to live for that way. I like life! And look how young they are," she said, her eyes on the picketers.

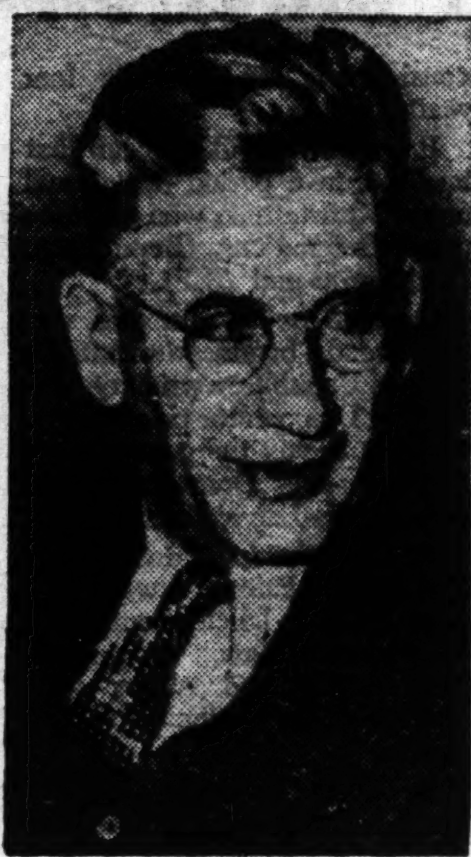
At 49th and Lexington, a cabbie drew up, beckoned to a man distributing leaflets headed, "Rhee Wants Global Atomic War."

He held out an arm for the leaflet, held the man in long serious converse, then pulled away.

Two Negro boys on bicycles, apparently about 10 and 12 years old, pulled over the curb just where the picket line ended, and watched fascinated, reading the signs. Pickets who saw them and smiled involuntarily at their beautiful serious child faces, inched along between massed cops around the line, and still saw the children there on their return.

And when 8 o'clock came and the picket captains told the pickets to unload their signs around the corner, a little faded, smiling-faced woman bystander went up to one and said hesitantly, "You all did a fine job today."

Douglas Warns of Utilities Scandal



DOUGLAS

CAMP POINT, Ill., Aug. 3.—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) predicted today "there will be a national scandal" in the activities of the utilities lobby.

Douglas made the charge in a speech read by his wife, former Rep. Emily Taft Douglas, before the annual meeting of the Adams Electrical Cooperative.

Douglas criticized "maneuvers against REA" as "the attempt to knock out power preference" and "to slash the appropriations clear through the bone."

UE Urges Probe of Razor Plant Runaway

Charging the American Safety Razor Corp. is "sabotaging" the welfare of its 1,000 employees and the city of Brooklyn by its runaway project to move South, Local 475, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, yesterday urged immediate congressional and municipal investigation.

The letter was addressed to Brooklyn's members of Congress by Clifton Cameron, business manager of the union, following a statement by the company's president, Sydney Weil, alleging "apparent sabotage" and "slowdowns" of production since the company made public its plans to move to Staunton, Va.

The company is currently negotiating with Local 475 for a new contract but refuses to discuss the union's demand for a guarantee it won't leave New York.

Countering the union's demand, Weil threatened to move immediately. The company's earliest announcement said the exodus would be completed by next May.

The plant, located at 315 Jay St., makes Gem razors, Everready brushes, Ascot lighters and Gem, Treet, Silver Star, Pal, Blue Star and Personnae blades.

Cameron's letter to the Congressmen said:

"In the 21 years from 1933 to 1953, the American Safety Razor Corp. has made tremendous profits amounting to \$47,992,000.00

in 1953, its sales were 242% greater than 1933 and 170% greater than the boom year of 1929.

"Despite this, the company has sold its local factory, one of the largest in the city, and it moving south to Staunton, Va., a low wage paying area where wages are 20 percent to 50 percent below those of the New York area.

"Our union is resisting all efforts of these wealthy corporations to flee their local responsibilities in order to make greater profits from non-union working people and from anti-labor conditions that prevail in other areas of the nation.

"UE workers, like workers of the textile, hat, clothing and other industries are being victimized by the greed of corporations and the refusal of the administration in Washington to place human needs ahead of profits of big business.

"Our union claims that the American Safety Razor Corp. is actually sabotaging the welfare of its employees, their families and large sections of our entire community who depend on the wages of working people. This is the

real sabotage being committed.

"It is natural that the American Safety Razor Corp. should try to hide its runaway plans by crying the false cry of 'sabotage' against its own employees. The company hopes to hide its own evil and selfish intentions by this trick.

"However, our union believes that the attempt of this company and other companies to run away from their employees, from union conditions and from their own responsibilities can be stopped. This is why we seek an immediate Congressional and municipal investigation of the American Safety Razor Corp.'s runaway plans."

Summon Gerson On Rally Eve

Simon W. Gerson, who will chair the national Communist Party election campaign rally Aug. 6, has been subpoenaed by the Jenner Internal Security Committee one day before the rally, it was learned yesterday.

Gerson is to appear Thursday in Washington.

A broad hint that the subpoena was in the offing was given by Walter Winchell in a coast-to-coast Sunday night telecast just before the Hearst commentator went off the air for the summer. Winchell indicated that Gerson would be probed about his army activity in World War II.

The committee has been recently investigating the Army's Information and Education Division activities during the war, particularly its strict adherence to President Roosevelt's line of American-Soviet-British unity against the Axis.

A number of officers have been hauled before the committee and been given hostile treatment. Committee chairman Jenner has attacked wartime commander Gen. George C. Marshall as "a front man for traitors."

Friendship Group Concludes Testimony

By HARRY RAYMOND

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship concluded its testimony yesterday in the Subversive Activities Control Board case after seven distinguished defense witnesses had declared under oath that testimony of Louis Budenz, Justice Department informer, was false.

SACB hearing officer David Codaire recessed the lengthy proceedings until next Tuesday. At that time the hearing will be continued in Washington and government lawyers will announce whether they will call rebuttal witnesses.

The case, launched by the Justice Department to determine whether the Council shall be ordered to register under the McCarran Internal Security Act as a "Communist front," will be concluded after defense counsel David Rein and a government lawyer

go to London and take a sworn deposition from Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

The high British churchman will be questioned on Budenz' testimony claiming the Dean of Canterbury's speaking tour of the U.S. in 1945, under the auspices of the National Council, was organized by the Communist Party. The Dean's testimony will be made part of the record of the case.

REFUTES BUDENZ

Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, 78, professor emeritus of philosophy, Harvard University, was the seventh and final witness called by attorney Rein. Vice-president of the Council for three months in 1943, Dr. Perry denied Budenz' testimony that he (Perry) was a member of the Communist Party and that the Council was dominated by the party.

Dr. Perry made clear his position in sponsoring the Council by

identifying as evidence a copy of a speech he delivered at a Madison Square Garden "Get together with Russia" rally, Dec. 2, 1946. He said at that time:

"Agreement between the U. S. and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a must and not a maybe or even an ought-to-be. In saying this, I speak as an American who believes not only in the American form of government but in the traditional American economy. I am not a Russian and I am not a Communist. I believe in free enterprise—that is, provided it is free and enterprising.

"I speak as an American speaking to Americans. That is the reason why I can allow myself to praise Russia. If a man feels obliged to go about bragging of his Americanism and attacking other countries, that may be a sign that at heart he is a little

uneasy about his Americanism. In our personal relations, we don't go about shouting our names unless we are lost. We don't go about sneering at other people unless to escape the contempt we feel for ourselves and I don't see why it should be different in the relations between countries. The better Americans we are, the more can we afford to praise Soviet Russia and to admit our own faults."

GOVT CASE RIDDLED

Introduction of these passages into the record of hearing was a fitting climax to the long weeks of testimony by such distinguished men as Rev. William Howard Melish, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Ernest W. Burgess and Arthur Upham Pope. These men, past and present sponsors and officers of the

(Continued on Page 7)

This Friday—Communist Party National Election Campaign Rally—8 P.M.

Yugoslav American Home, 405 West 41 Street

Speakers: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Simon W. Gerson, Pettis Perry

SYNGMAN RHEE: WARMONGER

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE OTHER DAY Congress was the scene of one of the most unsavory incidents in the long history of that not so unrepentable body, when it listened, in joint session, to the war clamor of Syngman Rhee, president of South Korea. Rhee had the unmitigated brass to call upon the American people to re-open the Korean war, even if this meant the beginning, as he obviously hopes, of a third world war. His speech was a cry for measureless mass murder, for an A- and H-bomb war that could destroy scores if not hundreds of millions of human beings.

The members of Congress sat still and listened to this disgrace-



ful speech. The old fossil of a warmonger should have been stopped cold in his deadly blather, as he would have been had there been a few people's fighters for peace in Congress. It was an outrage in the first place to invite him to speak, for even a political fool would know beforehand just about what he would say. But then, any one of many of our other "allies"—Franco, Bao Dai, Chiang Kai-shek, Magsaysay, Tito, etc.—would have made a similar harangue.

The most sinister thing about the speech of Rhee was that the bulk of the reactionary Washington politicians, as well as the great body of similar newspaper editors and radio and television commentators throughout the country, are in substantial agreement with him. They, too, believe in the inevitability of a world war, and all their foreign policies are based upon this conclusion.

The only real difference such people have with Rhee is in the matter of tactics. That is, they know that such an outspoken war course as Rhee advocates would alienate public opinion, not only in this country but all over the world. They understand, too, that if they are to succeed in getting their much-wanted world war it will have to be done under cover of hypocritical slogans of the defense of world peace and democracy.

SYNGMAN RHEE is a puppet of the State Department, and is kept in office by American bayonets and dollars. He knows very well how to cater to his Wall Street masters, and he never would have ventured to make such a sabre-rattling speech, had he not understood perfectly well beforehand that he was voicing the true opinions of the bulk of the reactionary politicians whom he was addressing.

Significantly, after Rhee's speech only a couple of congressmen were to be found who would allow themselves to be quoted in opposition to him. And as for the national editorial handling of the speech, this has been weak and apologetic, indicating basic agreement with it in principle, if not tactically.

The speech of the old warmonger, Rhee, was an insult to the American people, who want peace, not war. For this insult the Eisenhower administration, which inflicted Rhee upon us, is directly responsible. As is now well-established, Rhee began the Korean war, which cost the American people so many of their sons. And now, with the direct connivance of President Eisenhower himself, he is allowed to use the rostrum of a joint session of Congress to call for another war, one which would be a hundred times more dreadful.

Talk about advocating force and violence! The government is now framing up scores of Communists and railroaders them to jail under lying charges that some day or other they may advocate violence, and then it invites the irresponsible windbag Rhee brazenly to advocate the wholesale slaughter of a world war.

Syngman Rhee, instead of being hailed as a great patriot and given ticker-tape receptions, should be put on the first available plane and expedited back to South Korea. He never should have been allowed to come to this country in the first place to peddle his war propaganda. We already have a big surplus of home-grown warmongers—Eisenhower, Dulles, Knowland, Truman, Nixon, Meany, Reuther, et al—without importing such dangerous militaristic firebrands as the doddering old fascist, Syngman Rhee.

Questions and Answers on the NY Election Campaign

By SIMON GERSON

Q. What about the American Labor Party in New York State?

A. Its role was well defined by one of its leaders, Paul L. Ross, at its opening campaign rally at Manhattan Center, May 6. Ross said:

"The ALP enters the 1954 election campaign determined to fight every manifestation of the program of McCarthyism, without regard to the political label it bears."

"On the other hand, we still join forces, or fight independently, along the same lines, with all those people and organizations who will fight McCarthyism, whatever the segment of the program they may attack."

Q. Will they ALP have a candidate for governor in this election?

A. Paul Ross, in the major policy speech quoted above, made it plain that the best way to defeat Dewey in New York would be a common front of the Democratic, Liberal and Labor parties, backed by the trade union movement. At the same time, however, he pointed out that it is virtually impossible at this moment to obtain such formal agreement. He therefore suggested—and the ALP is following this suggestion—that while the ALP direct its main fire at Dewey and McCarthyism, it run its own candidate for Governor.

Failure to run a candidate—and obtain at least 50,000 votes for that candidate—would mean the loss of official status as a ballot party.

It is the position of the ALP that it is possible to attain a powerful anti-Dewey movement which will accomplish both objectives: (1) defeat Dewey (2) obtain more than the requisite 50,000 votes for the ALP candidate.

Q. Isn't that a risky policy?

A. Of course it is. But no policy in this period can be devised that is free of the element of "risk." To fail to run a candidate would mean: (1) the death of the ALP; (2) the loss of a powerful voice raising the most vital issues of the day.

For example, many Democrats will attack McCarthy but most will concentrate on his "methods." The ALP alone has been battling not only the methods but the aims of McCarthyism.

While many Democrats may attack, as Sen. Lehman has done, the Knowland proposal to leave the UN if People's China is given its rightful seat, few, if any, Democrats will advance a rounded-out peace program. The ALP does just that. By so doing, it forces the pace of the

Because of the interest of our readers in the 1954 New York election campaign, we are reprinting, in two instalments, a series of Questions and Answers on the campaign by Simon W. Gerson, legislative director of the Communist Party in New York State. They are published in the July issue of Party Voice, publication of the New York Communist Party.

whole campaign, drives the Democrats forward and compels reluctant candidates to accept portions of its anti-McCarthy, pro-peace program. To that extent it strengthens the entire anti-Dewey camp, including the Democrats. The Truman-Dewey-Wallace campaign of 1948 was a classic example of this. By forcing the issues in 1948, the Progressive Party compelled the adoption of a portion of its program by the Democrats. This clearly helped the defeat of Dewey.

Q. Some trade unionists say such a policy will isolate the ALP and the Left. What about that?

A. Difficult and complex as the problem is, the implied "solution" is really no solution. It would mean that there will be no state-wide force to the Left of the Democrats. This leaves the New Dealers under the Farleyite pressure from the Right Wing of their organization without any mass pressure exercised by a state-wide party under conditions where labor has not yet sufficiently organized itself as an independent force.

Specifically, on the issue of peace, the tendency on the part of the FDR-Wagner-Harriman group will be to subordinate the issue in the state campaign.

Looking beyond the 1954 campaign, the failure of the ALP to run a candidate and maintain its own legal status will create a political vacuum into which Trotskyites, Titoites and similar groupings will attempt to mislead a substantial number of New York progressives who today accept the leadership of the ALP.

Q. How does the situation vary from 1953 when we differed with the ALP tactic of running a candidate at the top of its city ticket?

A. The stakes are considerably different, although the main direction of the struggle is essentially the same. In 1953 it would have been possible for the ALP to unite with the bulk of the organized labor movement

against Dewey's mayoralty candidates. It could have at the same time rolled up a substantial vote for its other city-wide candidates. Without taking any responsibility for Wagner, it could have shown its kinship with CIO, AFL and New Deal forces who were seeking the defeat of Dewey's mayoralty candidate, Harold Riegelman, and Dewey's stooge, Vincent Impelleri. Instead, it adopted a go-it-alone policy, ignoring the attitude of the organized labor movement, and lumped together all candidates and the forces behind them.

This was not the attitude of the ALP in the regular mayoralty election in 1949. In 1949, when the ALP was running Vito Marcantonio for Mayor, it correctly left the Senatorial line blank, since it did not wish to come into collision with the masses of labor and New Deal voters who supported Herbert Lehman against his Republican opponent, John Foster Dulles.

The same flexible tactic of 1949, which unfortunately was rejected by the ALP in 1953, is now being followed in California by the Independent Progressive Party. The IPP is not running a candidate for governor or lieutenant governor and is, instead, leaving a blank line so as not to oppose the candidates backed by the labor movement, Richard Graves and Edward Roybal, both Democrats.

But this same flexible tactic is not available to the ALP due to New York's rigid election laws. In California any state-wide candidate polling the required minimum keeps a party officially on the ballot. In New York the law requires 50,000 votes for the gubernatorial candidate only. The ALP plans, therefore, to run a gubernatorial candidate on a platform essentially anti-McCarthy, anti-Dewey, while sharply critical of the Democrats in a number of respects. It also plans to advance its coalition policy on a congressional and legislative level.

This is not an "ideal" or a "simple" policy (real politics rarely provide "ideal" and "simple" solutions) but it accords with the present stage in the complex process of creating a powerful political realignment. It indicates that the ALP is breaking with the paralyzing go-it-alone concept—which is a healthy step forward and will bring the ALP closer to developments in the labor and Negro people's movements.

Q. What is the possibility of Vito Marcantonio's reelection to Congress?

A. The situation has altered

considerably in the last four years.

It may be useful to recall that in 1944, in a period of national unity, Marcantonio won all three party designations. (Republican, Democratic and ALP).

In 1946, when the cold war had already begun, Marcantonio lost the Republican primary, won a close Democratic primary and went on to win the general election on the Democratic and Democratic-Labor lines.

In 1947 the legislature passed the Wilson-Pakula law, which was openly labeled an anti-Marcantonio law, to prevent Marcantonio and others from cross-filing in major party primaries.

In 1948, however, Marcantonio running on the ALP line against a Republican and a Democratic opponent, was able to win.

In 1950, after the Korean war had begun, the major parties and the Liberal Party ganged up on Marcantonio, nominating the reactionary James Donovan. The latter, at that time, got support from both the Liberal party and some of the leaders of organized labor.

In 1952 the gang-up continued and Marcantonio chose not to run.

In 1954, however, the following happened: The Liberal Party withdrew from the gang-up; the CIO announced its opposition to Donovan, and a group of liberal Democrats broke with the Tammany leadership to announce they were supporting Caspar Citron in the Democratic primary against Donovan.

These changes indicate clearly that political relationships are beginning to unfreeze in the 18th Congressional District—as they are, in truth, virtually everywhere. The cold war spell is being broken. Many who were deluded by war hysteria four years ago now recognize the validity of Marcantonio's position against the Korean war in 1950.

The trend in the district is anti-McCarthy and anti-Donovan. It is up to progressives, particularly in the trade unions, to give the required support that will not only defeat Donovan but will elect Marcantonio. That new opportunity now exists.

Q. What are the possibilities for increased political representation for the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples?

A. The fight for Negro and Puerto Rican representation is definitely on the up grade. In 1952 a 165-year-old tradition of a lily-white State Senate was

smashed with the election of Sen. Julius Archibald. Bronx Assemblyman Felipe N. Torres gave the Puerto Rican people their first representation in years in 1953. In 1953 the first Brooklyn Negro elected to the bench was Municipal Court Justice Lewis S. Flagg. In 1953, finally, for the first time in the city's history, a Negro was elected to the Board of Estimate—Hulan Jack as Borough President of Manhattan.

But these, while advances, are still pitifully inadequate. The Negro people and their white supporters are raising a series of broadened demands (as evidenced by a recent Amsterdam News series). These include nominations for Supreme Court and for other courts as well as increased representation in the Congress and the Legislature. Finally, there has been advanced by the American Labor Party the demand for the nomination of a Negro among the four top candidates on the State-wide ticket.

In Brooklyn the Bedford-Stuyvesant Political League, an independent body, is waging an aggressive fight for increased Negro representation.

Among the Puerto Rican people, the fight may not be so advanced, but here, too, some gains have been registered. Tammany has been forced to concede a Puerto Rican leader in the 14th Assembly District of Manhattan and increasing attention is being paid to the demands of the Puerto Rican people by both City Hall and Tammany Hall.

Q. What about other candidates for Congress from New York? What about the Legislature?

A. We propose to discuss those in some detail next month. But the basic framework is contained in our policy—to defeat the McCarthyites and outstanding reactionaries and elect a bloc of Congressmen and legislators committed to the struggle against McCarthyism and for a policy of co-existence.

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STILL TIME TO CENSURE

(Continued from Page 1)

what amounts to no action. Whether they will succeed depends in large measure on the response from those who are already being exhorted by electioneering candidates.

THE VERY FACT that the Senate was forced to schedule a debate on the Flanders motion and that the leaders of both parties have been unable so far to avoid action this session, indicates the tremendous power of the anti-McCarthyism sentiment in the country. The Senate debate, despite the limited scope of the Flanders motion and the rush for adjournment, has served to still further expose the fascist and corrupt nature of McCarthyism.

Like a cornered beast, McCarthy was only able to resort to the usual growl that served him so well in the past. He called the many Senators who voiced charges against him "consummate liars" and warned them they will "indict themselves for perjury" if they voice those charges before the Senate's committee.

The Senator's bullying tactics were successful on some occasions against some weak-kneed "liberals" or others without moral or self-respect, although McCarthy has been rebuffed by most honest witnesses. It now remains to be seen whether the whole Senate will be bullied successfully by the junior Senator from Wisconsin.

AND WE ARE STILL to hear from President Eisenhower on this most important question before Congress. The White House has been conspicuously silent while the storm rages and the administration's leaders are steering towards a whitewash of McCarthy. The voters will not absolve the administration of its full responsibility in this sordid business.

The next few days will tell whether McCarthy can still blackmail the country. A shower of wires, letters and calls will go a long way towards giving the Senators an indication of the feelings at home. They should be told no adjournment until Senator McCarthy is severely censured.

THE REAL CHALLENGE

POLICE COMMISSIONER ADAMS' report on the growth of crime in New York City, especially his revelations concerning the city's youth, is a challenge to our social, civic and political leadership. For the problem of the juvenile delinquent cannot be solved by the addition of more policemen and the building of larger jails.

In his half-hour analysis of what he called a crisis of crime in the city, Commissioner Adams pointed out that New York had grown by more than one million persons and 600,000 automobiles in the past 20 years. We would conjecture that a large part of the reported growth is represented by births. Young people, then, comprise a great segment of the city's population, as the school crisis shows. And the housing statistics show that fully one-fifth of our citizens live in substandard dwellings in horribly overcrowded conditions.

IN OUR most populous neighborhoods there are fewer housing units than there were 20 years ago; school classes are infinitely more over-crowded, and there are more part-time school pupils. There has been no increase in the play space for the increase in the youth population. Why then does the Commissioner see the solution of the present crisis in more policemen? He saw only that the police force had not expanded and offered a lobbying speech for more cops with better pay.

We may not quarrel with the Commissioner's crime statistics, but we take issue with his proposed solutions. In our opinion the real solution will have to come from citizens' groups who are interested in saving our youth BEFORE a policeman is needed.

HERE IS WHERE the community organizations, the churches, the YM and YWCA's, the Police Athletic League, parent-teachers groups, all youth and political organizations and social clubs, can do what no policeman is capable of doing. These groups can tackle the root causes of delinquency and come up with proposals more pertinent than those of the Police Commissioner.

If there are youthful criminals, it is not because there is some inherent criminal streak in the present generation. Young criminals are made by forcing so large a section of the population to live under "dead end" conditions in an atmosphere of war hysteria.

What is needed is a rounded social program aimed at eliminating the underlying conditions making for delinquency. This, it appears to us, is the challenge of Commissioner Adams' report. To accept the challenge is a responsibility which no community agency can duck. There can be no more urgent job than that of saving our young people and placing their feet in the proper path to the future.

THE MOVEMENT initiated in New York state AFL circles for nomination of an AFL man for the lieutenant governorship on the Democratic Party's ticket is another important indication that labor is getting tired of just rubber-stamping any machine-picked candidate.

At the moment, the spotlight is on Charles W. Halloran of Buffalo who, as head of that city's Central Labor Council, was actively involved in the political campaign last fall that turned out the former Republican regime. He is now Fire Commissioner there. Other names of AFL men were mentioned as possibilities. But Halloran has already accepted and has an active group of AFL leaders campaigning for him, among them Harold Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation.

Other important elements in this picture are the readiness of the CIO to back an AFL man for the second post and indications that State Democratic Chairman Richard A. Balch has agreed to a trade unionist for one of the top four posts for state office.

There are other considerations, of course; the Democrats are also looking for a Catholic and an upstater to fill the bill. That's why Halloran is pushed forward as one who can meet all those requirements. There is also another presumption, at least as far as the CIO and many in the AFL are concerned; that the labor man would run with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., the candidate for governor.

THE PRESSURE for a labor man coincides with the movement for FDR, Jr. who has what appears like the unanimous support of the CIO and several sections of the AFL, like the state conference of Bakers and of the hotel workers, that have spoken out for him. Back of the movement for FDR, Jr., is a struggle against the nomination

World of Labor

by George Morris



Labor Presses For More Say in Politics

of Jim Farley or one like him, or against the nomination of just a hack for whom no real campaign could be aroused among the state's 2,500,000 unionists.

Opinions among progressives, as among others, may vary as to whether Roosevelt and Halloran are the best available personalities for the two top posts, and it doesn't necessarily follow that the two will make up the team. But the basic and overriding factor in the situation is that a widespread movement is developing for Roosevelt and a labor man. The main force back of that movement is for labor influence on the selection of the candidates of the Democratic Party and for a direct labor representation in the government. That was tenor of the statement of City CIO Council President Mike Quill recently when he said, "we will not take anybody that the Democratic Party will throw us." That was also the position in support of Quill voiced by Jay Rubin, president of the AFL Hotel Trades Council when, supporting Quill's view, he said "labor cannot afford any longer to let politicians believe they can take labor for granted."

Progressives in labor cannot but welcome such trend of thinking. It is in the direction of a more independent and vigorous labor influence on the political field.

I SAY THIS notwithstanding,

as is well known to readers, my frequent criticism of some of the state and city AFL and CIO leaders, including the likely labor candidate. One of the big objectives that must be reached in American labor is a point where labor is not content to just vote for friends, but where labor insists on representation at all levels of government and challenges the idea that only businessmen and their stooges can and should govern.

The election of a known unionist as lieutenant governor of the country's largest state, would lift up the whole movement for labor representation in government at least to the level we had it in the late thirties when union leaders ran for top state office and won. Pennsylvania elected United Mine Workers leader Thomas Kennedy for lieutenant governor. Labor's failure to press on to new levels of political influence, reduced it to a tailend role in the Democratic Party to be satisfied with an occasional appointment to something.

The experience and greater strength acquired by labor since the thirties and the political consciousness sharpened by the naked big business rule in Washington, should make possible a new movement for labor representation and on a far higher level. That is why the idea of labor candidate for top office on a beat-Dewey ticket, can prove of tremendous importance this fall.

Real Story of Negro Women's Jobs

By Labor Research Association

WHAT NEGRO WOMEN workers know by their own bitter experience has now been revealed to some extent in figures of a government report. The U. S. Women's Bureau has issued a small pamphlet on "Negro Women and Their Jobs."

Even these statistics disclosed so much that the government authorities, the New York Times reported, were worried and decided to stop further distribution of the pamphlet. They said "they didn't want to emphasize race difference." However those who have written since then to ask for the report have received it.

Here are some of the facts culled from this revealing document. In 1953, there were 2½ million Negro women workers and these made up 13 percent of the women labor force. Among women 14 years and over, 40 percent of the Negro women were in the labor force; of the white women, 32 percent.

Three-fourths of all Negro women workers are employed in three occupational categories: private households, services and as operators. In 1950, 41 percent were employed in private households. Services, including practical nurses, waitresses, elevator operators, hospital attendants and beauty operators, employed 19 percent.

Operatives who are production workers represented 15 percent. Of the Negro women production workers, however, 36 percent are employed in laundries or dry cleaning establishments.

THE GOVERNMENT pamphlet reports: "The majority of Negro women workers are still concentrated in occupational groups where part-time work is

widespread and where annual earnings are relatively low." It notes also the fact that unemployment "is somewhat more frequent among non-white women receiving wage or salary earnings was \$814 for Negro women and \$1,976 for white women. This differential of \$1,162 means that Negro women's earnings averaged only 41 percent of white women's earnings."

The median income of Negro families in 1951 was \$2,032 or only about one-half that of white families.

To meet the high cost of living, many families must depend on more than one wage-earner. The government report states that "among non-white married couples, the percent of couples with both husband and wife in the labor force increased from 23 percent in 1940 to 34 percent in 1950. . . . Among white couples, the increase was from 10 to 21 percent."

Also, among married women and women who are widowed or divorced, the proportion who work is higher for non-white than for white women. Nearly half (46 percent) of all Negro women workers who are widowed or divorced while one-third of the white women in the labor force are in that group.

Among Negro working mothers, 48 percent have children between the ages of six and seventeen years; for white women workers the percentage is 34. Those with children under six years represented 24.6 percent of Negro women workers compared with 14.8 percent of white women workers.

THE NECESSITY of working and caring for children has created enormous problems for Negro working mothers. At-

tempts to solve this problem are described in the Women's Bureau survey of child care facilities in 28 industrial communities. "It was found that working mothers often rely on the help of relatives or neighbors for the care of their children. Others pay private homes to take the children for daytime care. Many such homes caring for a small number of children are unlicensed, unsupervised and unspected."

Of the child care centers that met state standards, the report said there were "seldom enough of these centers." They are "often overcrowded, or inconveniently located, or do not provide care during the desired hours, or cost more than the mother can afford."

In most of these cities the child care resources available to Negro mothers, the Women's Bureau found, "appeared to be even less adequate than those available to white mothers."

Set Up Flynn Headquarters

Headquarters for the campaign of Elizabeth Curley Flynn, who will run for Congress as an independent in the 24th Congressional District, the Bronx, are open, at 2565 White Plains Road and 862 E. Tremont Ave., it was announced yesterday.

Volunteer campaign workers to aid in obtaining signatures for Miss Flynn's petitions will report to one of the two campaign headquarters. Those from Brooklyn and Manhattan will work out of the White Plains Road office. Those from Queens will report to the Tremont Ave. headquarters.

Clerical help is needed now at the White Plains Road office. Canvassing will begin Aug. 14.

For 100 Miles Along Coos Bay—CIO, AFL Unity

By WILL PARRY

COOS BAY, Ore., Aug. 3.—In no area is the historic strike unity of AFL and CIO lumber unions more solidly established than in the 100-mile stretch of heavily-timbered country along the Oregon coast north and south of this No. 1 lumber port in the nation.

From the Mapleton-Swiss Home area in the North to the Coquille region in the South, 4,000 AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union members and 3,000 CIO International Woodworkers members have shut down the industry. Their strike movement is instilling fear into the hearts of big operators, who see the end of their reign of "divide and conquer."

As the strike enters its show-down phase with unity growing everywhere, the AFL and CIO unionists of Coos Bay district point the straight road to victory. Nowhere is sentiment more powerfully solidified behind the full 12½ cents an hour wage demand. Nowhere is their greater consciousness of the need to spread the strike, to pull out operations now working at 5 and 7½ cent temporary settlements.

DOCKERS' SUPPORT

The strikers here as elsewhere have the full-scale support of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, whose members move more lumber over Coos Bay's docks than is shipped from all over U. S. ports combined.

Rank and file AFL Teamsters all along the coast are also backing the strike. Nowhere in the district will a union trucker cross a picket-line.

All this is happening in an area where perhaps even more than elsewhere the employers in the past have been able to pit one union against the other to the injury of both.

A look at the breakdown of jurisdiction between AFL and CIO shows how vital unity is to the waging of an effective strike here.

The 3,000 employees of Coos Bay Lumber Co. are split into three locals, one IWA and two LSW. In the past it was easy for the employer to drive wedges. Today all the company's operations are down together and for all practical purposes the boss is dealing with one militant union.

JOINT COMMITTEE

Long-Bell Lumber Co. is another instance. It has two mills and extensive logging operations in the Reedsport area, 31 miles north of here. One mill and the camps are IWA, the other mill is LSW. Not only are they all down tight, but a joint committee from the two unions has also shut down Long-Bell's big mill in Weed, Cal., 275 miles away.

Just three years ago LSW and IWA were locked in a bitter NLRB election battle for jurisdiction at the new Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. mill and woods operation in North Bend, twin city to Coos Bay.

Such suicidal warfare is past and forgotten now, in the common fight against some of the biggest and most powerful employers in the lumber industry.

Today a joint policy committee of the two districts—IWA Coos Bay district, and LSW Southwestern Oregon district—meets regularly to map overall coordination of the strike.

In the local areas—in Coquille, in Coos Bay, in Reedsport—joint committees meet on the local

union level to resolve problems and strengthen the common battle.

In Reedsport, it just doesn't make much difference which union calls the meeting. Members of both IWA and LSW show up in a body, elect a chairman from one or the other, and mutually tackle strike issues.

Unity begets unity, and the rank and file of both unions are already talking up a single, amalgamated, autonomous union to take in the entire woodworking industry.

There's no "go it alone" sentiment, but these workers are ready to support any leader or grouping in either major labor federation that will work for amalgamation on an autonomous basis.

It's hardly too much to say that the American labor movement of the future is taking embryonic shape on the picketlines and in the minds and hearts of strikers here.

The unity may well help elect labor-backed Democrats in the 1954 election, too. The Coos-Curry Voters League, a political action body in which the LSW, IWA and ILWU participated, is likely to be reactivated as the crucial Oregon campaign warms up. And in the Reedsport area the Lower Umpqua Public Forum, with AFL, CIO and Grange participants, can play a decisive political role.

The framework of the present united strike apparatus took shape during spring negotiations, when AFL and CIO exchanged representatives every time they met with employers, with an ILWU observer sitting in on both union's talks.

Then on the eve of the Northwest regional strike deadline, CIO and AFL workers, tired of the bosses' endless stall, began to walk out spontaneously.

The first mills to shut down sent delegations to other major operations. The strike spread like wildfire, until 7,000 workers were on the bricks to stay until they won. They're out today stronger than

ever. The LSW district in convention here unanimously reaffirmed the united waging of the strike and the full 12½ cents wage demand.

Ernie Tomburg, president of the

IWA district here, declared firmly that "we're sticking together in a united strike for our full demands. That's the sentiment of both our memberships. That's the way to lick the boss."

Mississippi Governor Moves To End Public School System

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 3 (FP).—After failing to get Mississippi's Negro leaders to agree to "segregation by consent," Gov. Hugh White now plans to abolish the state's public school system to dodge the U.S. Supreme Court ruling against jimcrow education.

He has called a special session of the legislature for Sept. 7 to seek passage of a constitutional amendment that would set up state-assisted "private" schools in place of the present educational facilities.

White's legal educational advisory committee offered some 100 Negro leaders throughout the state a program of school improvements

if they would consent to voluntary maintenance of jimcrow. The deal was overwhelmingly rejected, although the governor had thought it would get the support of "a certain element."

A similar move to abolish the public schools ran into considerable opposition at the last regular session of the legislature. Any amendment to the constitution must also be approved by the state's voters.

Georgia and South Carolina have had similar schemes hanging fire for some time, but the governors of neither state have sought to put them into action so far.

Bonus Plan Saves Company

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3 (FP).—Local 26, Stove Mounters International Union, AFL has agreed with Magic Chef, Inc., on a new incentive plan aimed at cutting production costs and putting the company on a profitable basis.

The company, which manufactures kitchen ranges and heating equipment, reported to the union that it lost over \$109,000 last year. The union agreed to reopen its contract, although its expiration date was not until next March and no reopening clause was included.

Negotiations produced a new incentive system which a joint union-management statement said "will result in higher productivity and lower unit costs." It also claimed "average earnings in the plant will remain substantially the same as at present."

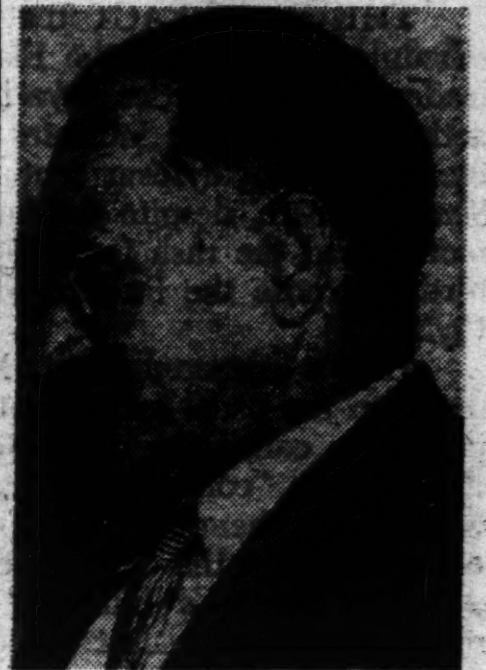
The plant had been operating

on the Halsey incentive plan under which production norms for a given job were established. A worker doing the job in less than the normal time would share equally with the company in the value of the time saved.

A company spokesman said this system had a psychological drawback. He said a worker might not work as hard as he could, reasoning: "I get only half the savings; why should I work extra hard to give the company the other half?"

"We know, and the union agrees that there is much room for improvement in the productivity of our factory workers," the company official said. Under the new system, he said, production norms would be increased and a worker who can do the job in less time will receive a bonus of 100 percent of the savings.

Copper Workers To Strike If ...



CLARK

DENVER, Aug. 3 (FP).—Non-ferrous metal workers voted by an 85 percent majority in favor of strike action if necessary to win an adequate wage and contract settlement, results of a nationwide International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers referendum disclosed.

The strike vote was conducted among workers in the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., Kennecott Copper Co. and Phelps-Dodge Copper Corp. chains, as well as in the Miami, Arizona, area, American Brass Co. (Anaconda) plants in Connecticut and New York and other plants or mines in the 100,000-member union's basic non-ferrous metals jurisdiction.

IUMMSW president John Clark commented: "We reached a settlement without a strike in the major sections of the industry last year and we certainly hope we can again now, but if we have to strike to get a decent settlement, we sure will."

Negotiations with the major companies are either under way or scheduled to be resumed shortly. "There can be no question about the ability of all these corporations to offer a substantial wage increase and improvements in such key fringe benefits as health and welfare and pensions," Clark said. "Yet in three of the four major chains we have had no offer at all despite months of bargaining and in the fourth (Kennecott) we have been offered only a paltry 4 cents in wages and a doubtful 3 cents in health and welfare benefits."

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Firing of Philadelphia Teachers Unfair, Says ACLU Report

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Greater Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union has issued a comprehensive and thorough report sharply criticizing the Philadelphia Board of Education for its dismissal of the 26 school teachers on charges of "so-called incompetency."

The 26 teachers were purged by the board of education over the last year for alleged unwillingness to answer questions put to them by the Superintendent of Education, or invoking the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution before the Velde Committee, or both.

The report, the first thorough analysis of the school teacher purge, will be published in pamphlet form and will also include an account of dismissals from Jefferson Medical College, plus reports on issues of academic freedom in the Philadelphia area.

The report on the school firings analyzes the facts, and then comes to the following main conclusions:

- The teachers were denied due process. The technical charge of incompetency was merely a convenient device to dismiss teachers against whom no real evidence of disloyalty was produced. The very meaning of the word "incompetency" was twisted in order to justify the dismissal.
- All the teachers had satisfac-

tory teaching records and there has been no evidence that any of them taught communism, slanted their teachings, or tried to proselytize students or other teachers.

- The superintendent, in bringing the charges, was influenced by pressure generated by the Velde Committee investigation and hearings, which themselves were grossly unfair.

- The laws of the state, including the Loyalty Act, do not provide for the dismissal of teachers because they refuse to answer questions, and the firings thus substitute the arbitrary "government of men" for "government of laws."

- The teachers did not have fair hearings. They were really fired because doubts had been cast upon their loyalty, yet in their hearings before the school board they were in most cases denied the chance to dispel these doubts.

- Some members of the school board showed their prejudice against the teachers before the hearings even began.

- The dismissals have undermined the Tenure Act, the only protection for the teachers against arbitrary dismissals. Now the way is open throughout the state for pressure groups to bring about dismissals of teachers they dislike by inducing superintendents to label them "incompetent."
- Teachers should not be auto-

matically fired for invoking the Fifth Amendment. The school board should have allowed the teachers to explain why they invoked it before deciding its use rendered them "incompetent."

Some highlights of the factual section are:

- Some of the teachers accused of refusal to answer the superintendent were in fact never asked any specific questions.

- Some of the teachers whom the superintendent had accused of refusing to answer him offered to answer any and all questions the school board wanted to ask at the hearing, but the offer was turned down on the grounds of irrelevancy.

- One teacher was accused by the superintendent of "bad judgment" because she had been "in a position to be called before the (Velde) committee." (Apparently any witness before a Congressional committee however innocent, is guilty of "bad judgment" and therefore unfit to teach).

The teachers have appealed the decision of the Philadelphia School Board to Dr. Francis B. Haas, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In a letter to Haas, the ACLU has warned against allowing the Tenure Act to be undermined, and against the dangers to society of denial of fair procedures to any citizen.

TYPEWRITERS WANTED

The DAILY WORKER is urgently in need of good, workable typewriters. Any donations would be greatly appreciated.

Call AL 4-7954

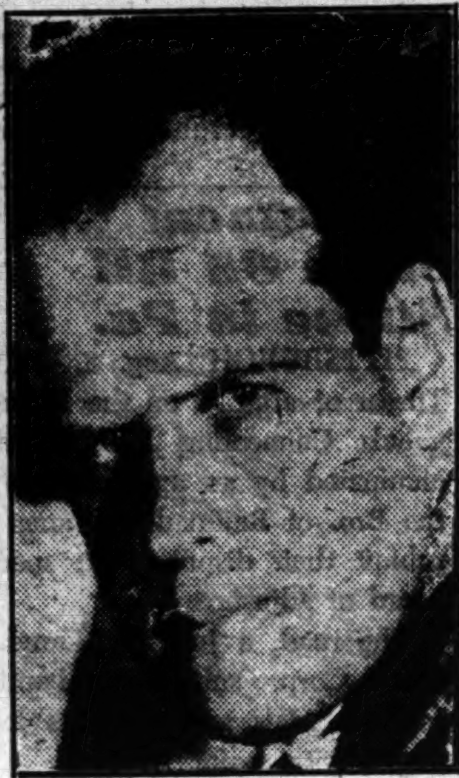
Pickford, 'Potemkin'; And Some Criticism

By DAVID PLATT

Mary Pickford is in the news for her fervent defense of Chaplin. Do you know that this great lady of the silent screen was one of the first Americans to see the world famous Soviet movie "Potemkin" directed by Sergei Eisenstein. She was in Moscow in the summer of 1926 with her husband Douglas Fairbanks, and Eisenstein arranged a private showing of the film for them. The couple were so impressed with the power and sweep of the picture that they swore they would do everything they could to get it shown in the United States. They were true to their word. On their return home they told friends that "Potemkin" was the greatest film ever



FAIRBANKS



EISENSTEIN

made. According to Marie Seton's recent book on Eisenstein, Fairbanks' opinion of the film "hastened" its U. S. premiere. The then unknown young Scotsman, John Grierson was hired to edit it for the American market.

"Potemkin" opened at the Biltmore on Dec. 5, 1926. The premiere was spectacular with seats selling at the "fabulous" price of five dollars. It was the sensation of the hour. Fannie Hurst said it was "magnificent, lean high-strung . . . this strange story pinions the interest and grips the emotion." The National Board of Review called it the "finest film of the year." The Christian Science Monitor predicted that it would go down in movie history as "one of the way-making films. Mr. Eisenstein has established a new technique for making motion pictures."

Dear Editor:

We have been avid readers of the paper for years and this, of course, includes the cultural page. We feel called upon, at this time, to take issue with a sectarian, white chauvinist error in D. Platt's column of July 30.

Platt writes: "Some people with a lot of loose money on their hands invest it in putting out lavatory literature like Pic, Focus, Sensation, Brief, Peek, Eye, Tempo, Bold AND JET (our emphasis)."

Now we should have to agree if it were stated that "Jet" is a reactionary spokesman for the Republican Party, that like most American magazines it uses a lot of "cheeseecake" to boost sales—including some vulgar "cheeseecake" and that "Jet" aims at fostering illusions concerning our American "free enterprise" system.

But Jet is not a pornographic magazine devoted to showing women wrestling in panties and bras. It is a popular standard pocket magazine—with this difference—it is a Negro magazine. Moreover, it is a mass circulation Negro magazine and is read and discussed more than the Negro newspapers. No progressive can work effectively in the mainstream of the Negro people's movement without reading "Jet."

To class "Jet" with the lewd magazines which have pornography as their main feature and to term as "lavatory literature" what is regarded as a family magazine in most Negro homes in New York is, we believe an insult to the Negro people which has no place in the progressive movement. Certainly most Negroes would not place the other magazines mentioned in the reach of their children.

We believe some self-critical remarks by Brother Platt should be forthcoming.

Sincerely, Negro-white couple.

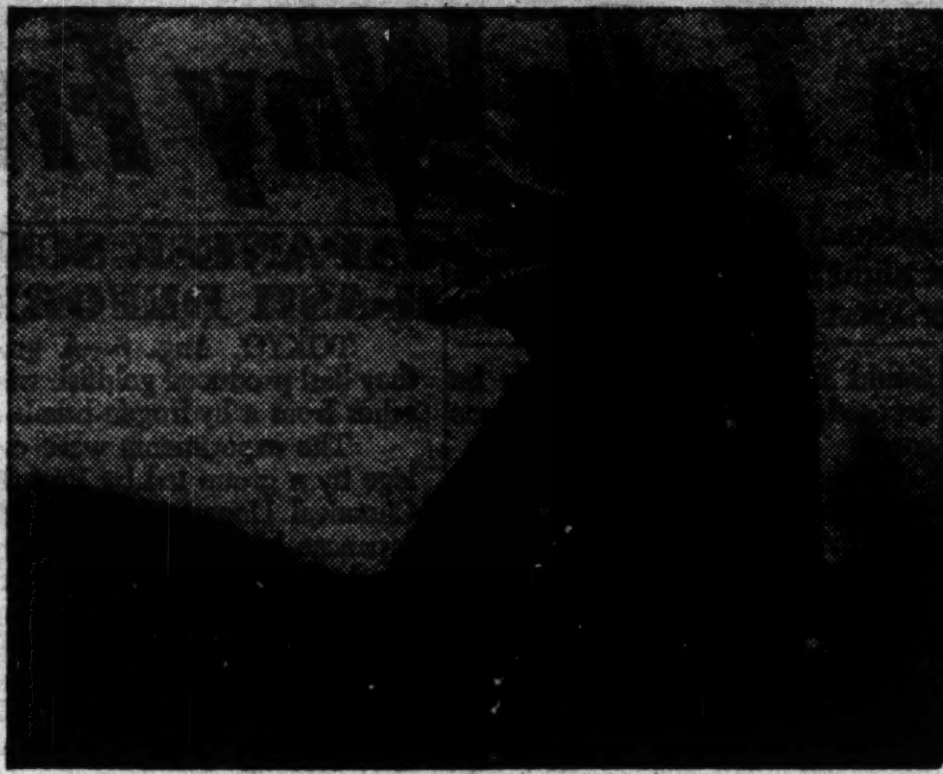
IN MY BRIEF REPORT on the Jane Russell film "The French Line" I very carelessly lumped the tabloid weekly "Jet" with magazines like "Pic" and "Peek," etc., which I labelled "lavatory" literature.

"Jet" is a Negro magazine and not at all like the others, as a Negro and white couple point out in their letter (printed below) sharply criticizing my column.

"Jet," like most American magazines, they write, "uses a lot of 'cheeseecake' to boost sales, but it isn't a pornographic magazine. It's a popular standard pocket magazine—a mass circulation Negro magazine and is read and discussed more than the Negro newspapers."

Frankly speaking, I did not know at the time I wrote my piece that "Jet" was a Negro magazine. Deplorable as it sounds, I never even looked through "Jet" until today (Monday). What happened was this: I was lurching at a newsstand and saw this "title-displayed together with the others, and I jumped to the conclusion that they were all alike by what was on the cover.

Now that I have had a chance to look through "Jet" I can see that it is quite different from the others.



Shot of an eagle in "A Kingdom on the Waters," Hungarian nature film now at the Stanley on a bill with "Caspian Story," made by the Baku Feature and Newsreel Studio, USSR.

Caspian Story, 'Kingdom On Waters,' Two Exciting Movies

By JOHN STACHEL

The Stanley Theater is currently showing two full-length documentary films, "A Kingdom on the Waters," and "Caspian Story."

The first is a Hungarian natural science feature, a study of the wild life on a stretch of marshy ground set aside by the Hungarian government for the preservation of rare birds, fishes and animals.

The second is a Soviet film, produced by the Baku studios in the Caucasus, and depicts how Soviet industry solved the problem of using the underwater oil far out in the Caspian Sea.

At a time so many reactionaries in our country are trying to convince us that man is fundamentally a beast, a helpless prey to the lowest instincts and passions, living in a jungle-world civilization, it is really wonderful to have a chance to see two such films as these.

What a contrast they show between the kingdom of nature and the kingdom of man, the kingdom where blind necessity rules, and the kingdom where man is becoming day by day more free to shape his future.

"A Kingdom on the Waters," was written, photographed in beautiful color and directed by Dr. Homolki Magy, who won the Hungarian Kossuth prize for his work. It is a slice taken out of the life of nature. Dr. Magy made no attempt to put in a phony "story" or sentimentalize his film in any way. He has wisely let us see things just as his camera caught them, with only enough commentary to point up the action and identify the animals. The many unusual and breath-taking incidents he has captured on film must have taken many hours of painstakingly patient work to record. No matter how many nature films you have seen, I think you will find much that is new, interesting, and worth while in this film.

What emerges from the film is a clear idea of the constant struggle involved in maintaining nature's balance. Each species of bird, or fish, or animal has its victims and its enemies; and its armory of built-

in responses with which to meet the situations that confront it.

At one point in the film we see a bird's mother love overcome her fright at the attack of an animal; at another point fear gets the upper hand and a mother bird takes flight. Nature is neither cruel nor benevolent; the blind interplay of all these forces is needed to keep up the life of nature.

Only man, the highest product of nature, has succeeded in learning to use the laws of nature for his own ends. And this is just what "Caspian Story" shows us. It is about a Soviet "tidelands oil" case.

For many years geologists in the Soviet Union had suspected that there were large deposits of oil in the sea around and under some rocky islands far out in the Caspian Sea. The film shows how a group of geologists, braving great obstacles, landed on the islands a few years ago and proved the oil was there.

Then came the difficult problem of drilling for the oil, getting the equipment out to the islands, building an artificial harbor, an over-water highway connecting with the many wells built right on the water, etc.

Today these rocky islands unvisited by any human being until a few years ago are the seat of a large town, complete with homes, cultural and recreational centers, etc. And this whole story right from the beginning was filmed and then edited into "Caspian Story." The pride and boyishly self-conscious swagger of an honored worker about to start the first well, the heroism of the six-hour fight against an oil fire on the water that threatened to destroy everything; the friendly competition between younger and older oil workers to get their well into production first; all of this has been captured.

The past had its epic tales; today the film can give us the record of epic deeds as they happen. Man, who can film and know the laws of blind nature, that can use science to overcome all obstacles to building life it wants, is there any stopping man once he knows what he wants.

Friendship

(Continued from Page 3)

Council, offered a hard-hitting array of testimony smashing at the government's charge of "subversive" activity.

Government lawyers, during their long cross-examination of the defense witnesses, indicated they were banking heavily on the shattered story of Budenz and the fact that the Council was condemned in advance by being placed on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

A "guilty" verdict, many legal observers agree, has already been unconstitutionally built into the McCarran Act under which SACB proceedings are conducted. At-

torneys for the Council say they are prepared to take the case to the highest courts if necessary.

Marciano-Charles

Match Set for Sept. 15

Promoter James D. Norris of the International Boxing Club announced yesterday that the Rocky Marciano-Ezzard Charles heavyweight bout will be held Sept. 15 at Yankee Stadium.

The return 15-round match was arranged last week, but the time and place were not decided until yesterday. Marciano and Charles will sign formal contracts for the match today at the headquarters of the New York State Boxing Commission.

Oregon Race Threat to Rep. Margin

By WILL PARRY

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 3.—The hard-bitten Republican politicos responsible for holding the present slim GOP margin in the U. S. Senate in 1954 are worried about Oregon.

They fear the impressive challenge to Sen. Guy Cordon, architect of the Tideland oil giveaway, being thrown down by vigorous, liberal Richard L. Neuberger, nationally recognized as an opponent of the Eisenhower Administration's great natural resources robbery.

They fear that in November, for the first time in 34 years, Oregonians may elect a Democrat to the Senate.

That's why both President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon will be swinging through this state between now and election day.

To chop down Dick Neuberger and the slate he heads, a huge slush fund is already lubricating the powerful state Republican machine. More funds are on the way. As one Democrat commented, "The Republicans see Oregon as a cheap place to buy a Senator." Even in record-breaking 1952 only 705,900 Oregonians cast ballots for President. It's safe to say the GOP is ready and able to throw in \$5 for every voter—money from the lumber, private power and oil interests Cordon has so faithfully served—to purchase victory.

Despite the money and the machine support there is a growing conviction in labor and the Democratic party that Neuberger has a good fighting chance.

There are many reasons for hope.

For one thing, not even twelve years of building Cordon a synthetic reputation as "the strong, silent, competent type, working without fanfare for the good of Oregon," can hide his incredibly bad voting record.

The AFL's official tally shows he struck out 23 times in 25 chances on domestic issues.

The symbol of this wrecking campaign is another Oregonian, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, former governor and long a close political ally of Cordon. The plunder of the wealth of the West being engineered by two Westerners has emerged as the No. 1 issue in the Oregon senatorial race.

This is the issue on which Neuberger is strongest. This is the issue that has the top Republican strategy board sprouting gray hairs.

The political pulling power of the public vs. private power battle was demonstrated this spring when Oregon's Independent Sen. Wayne Morse barnstormed through the state rallying grass roots sentiment against the Hells Canyon sellout. All meetings broke records—500 turned out in Medford, a solid thousand packed Coos Bay's high school auditorium to hear Morse's free-swinging attack on the special interests Cordon represents. The "Save Hells Canyon" association which have sprung up all over the state with farm and labor participation may prove to be the grass roots apparatus that can defeat Cordon and repudiate McKay's giveaway policies.

For the rural and small town vote will be decisive. Neuberger should go out of populous Multnomah county well in the lead, for he is widely known there and the city of Portland is the state's only Democratic stronghold.

Recognizing he must carry traditionally Republican counties as well, he has been stumping the state, hammering away at Benson's unpopular parity-wrecking scheme and at McKay's liquidation of the people's resources. It was significant, too, that the Democrats chose Eugene, not Portland, for Adlai Stevenson's only Oregon address last month. His topic was comprehensive.

(Continued on Page 8)

Dr. John Tells Why Friend Killed Self

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A sensational story of U. S. espionage against Britain was told last night in a statement issued in East Berlin by Dr. John, former West German security chief.

Dr. John, who crossed over into East Germany ten days ago, said that Wolfgang Hoefer, a U. S. agent committed suicide after he was ordered to spy on John—his lifelong friend.

John said that when he saw Hoefer in Berlin two weeks ago Hoefer warned him that other U. S. agents would now spy on him "for the Americans regarded me only as an English agent." Hoefer killed himself on Friday last week.

American military sources had denied earlier that Hoefer's suicide had anything to do with John's going to East Germany, but John said "he wanted to quit his service with the Counter-Intelligence Corps and asked me if I could get him another job."

"Because of the short time we were left alone [at their meeting two weeks ago], I could not comment then on all these monstrous revelations about the game which the Americans are playing with us Germans in Bonn."

"As he did not know of my intentions [to go to East Berlin] he asked me for another get-together and for my support."

"But unfortunately I could not help him. Hoefer has been broken by the misuse to which the Counter-Intelligence subjected him."

TRUE REASONS

Dr. John began his statement by saying:

"Wolfgang Hoefer, my friend from school days, has committed suicide."

"I must make a statement to the public on this shaking event, because those responsible for this deed of despair shy clear of revealing the true reasons and circumstances," he said.

He said Hoefer emigrated to the U. S. in the 1930s because he was of Jewish descent. He came back to Germany with the American Army in 1945, and has since worked for the U. S. Counter-Intelligence.

"When I went to collect Hoefer in Berlin for a get-together, he urged me to come to his flat, first because he urgently wanted to speak to me alone," the statement said.

"Very depressed, he revealed to me that he detested working for the counter-intelligence and that he just could no longer bear to continue."

REST OF LIFE

"He wanted to have nothing more to do with Secret Services. I was the only one to whom he could speak and who could help him."

"Even if he returned to the U. S. and could find a job there after such a long absence, he

would for the rest of his life be exposed to the counter-intelligence corps."

"We talked about a former lieutenant-colonel in the (Nazi) Wehrmacht headquarters, Dr. Scheidt who had been employed with the (West German) Federal Press Office."

"Hoefer admitted frankly that Scheidt has been his most important agent in the Federal Chancellery, and that Scheidt had also spied on Dr. Otto Lenz and Dr. Hans Globke." Both are high officials in Bonn.

Steelworkers Out at 8 Plants In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3 (FP)—The United Steelworkers (CIO) Aug. 1 called a strike at eight plants of Reynolds Metals Co. after a breakdown in contract negotiations. The strike call followed signing of a new contract with the Aluminum Co. of America providing a nickel an hour pay boost and other benefits.

Charles J. Smith, who headed the steel union negotiating team in talks with Reynolds, said the discussions "didn't even get around to talking wages." The negotiations began July 15.

Smith said the company "insisted that the union give up certain rights in certain plants as the price of reaching a master agreement and we refused." He said the company refused to meet demands for uniform provisions for vacations and Saturday and Sunday premium pay in all eight plants.

The strike call did not affect the main Reynolds plant at Richmond, Va. The struck plants are at Little Rock, Ark.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Phoenix, Ariz.; McCook and LaGrange, and Troutdale, Ore.

The Alcoa settlement headed off a walkout of 15,000 to 20,000 workers that had been scheduled for midnight 31.

Arthur Goldberg, steelworkers general counsel, estimated the agreement meant a "package increase of at least 12 cents an hour" for the aluminum workers whose pay rates now range from \$1.54 to \$2.24. Besides the 5 cents general increase, they won an increase of 3 cents an hour on the average to straighten out inequities, a 2-cent boost in the insurance program and an as yet undetermined amount more in pension plan improvements.

Alcoa said it would soon announce price boosts on its products because it "could not absorb all of the costs of the recent wage increase and other benefits." The company also announced it had agreed with the Aluminum Workers Intl. Union (AFL) to amend its contract to grant higher insurance and pension benefits to 11,000 workers. The union won a nickel an hour increase July 1.

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS SHOW H-ASH DEFORMITIES ON FISH

TOKYO, Aug. 3.—A group of Japanese scientists said today they had produced goldfish with "hideous deformities" by introducing ashes from a hydrogen bomb explosion to the eggs.

The experiments were carried out at the Tokyo Fisheries College by a group led by Prof. Ikunosuke Okada, chief of the school's Chemical Department. The group used ashes collected aboard the Japanese tuna vessel Fortunate Dragon as a result of the hydrogen bomb tests at Bikini last spring.

The researchers said some of the young fish produced had deformed spinal bones. Others had bent tails, having only superficial resemblance to the normal fish.

"Fish with grotesque deformities usually died almost immediately after hatching," Dr. Okada asserted. "We believe we can conclude that the stock of tuna in the radioactivity-contaminated seas will decrease in the future. We also believe the results will help in judging effects eventually on the human body."

Guatemala Govt. Is Still Uneasy

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—Guatemalan sources here said the regular army victory in yesterday's Guatemala City uprising may reopen the door to the reestablishment of democracy.

Officers of the Castillo army which invaded Guatemala were quoted as saying that the uprising "confirmed their worst fears that the Army would not long remain content with the rule" of the present Junta.

Meanwhile estimates of the dead in yesterday's revolt ran as high as 200. A revised government estimate placed the dead at 25 and 70 others seriously wounded.

Western Union Wants Rate Boost—Natch

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Western Union today proposed a 6.7 percent increase in its rate for interstate press messages.

The company filed the proposed rates with the Federal Communications Commission. They will take effect in 30 days unless the FCC suspends them.

Western Union increased its public message rates about 11 percent last July 15. The company said it made no change then in press rates because the subject was under discussion with a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

'We Don't Die Easy', Aroused Dock Union Tells Brownell

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 (FP).—"We don't die easy," the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union said here in warning against passage of the union-smashing Brownell bills.

In an editorial in The Dispatcher, the union said the status of the legislation was vague because of an AFL-CIO counter-proposal to set up a commission to investigate subversion in industry. But, it warned, the measures still might pass because "the Senate and House are both loaded with anti-labor cutthroats."

The bills, backed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, would liquidate unions tagged as Communist-infiltrated and would set up a nation-wide screening system for workers in private industry.

"If you accept unionism, you accept the right of working men and women to fight for decent wages, conditions and security," the editorial said. "The heart of the Brownell bills is to deny this right to fight, as an alternative, to make workers fight according to rules of the interests who would for their own profit reduce them to a no-talk-back status of slavery."

Commenting on the AFL-CIO compromise, incorporated in a bill approved by the House judiciary committee, The Dispatcher said: "It's a phony. They politicians of labor, it seems, are not too much different from the other politicians. If they can feather their own nest by kicking their rank and file into line that's just dandy. What they said in effect when they proposed the business about a commission to study alleged subversion in industry was this: 'Look, don't pass a law that might embarrass us—just pass one that will get unions like the damn rank-and-file controlled unions out of our hair. That's us, the ILWU.'"

The editorial concluded: "Well, maybe Brownell and the politicians of his ilk and the labor fakirs think they can put us out of business. Maybe they can. But we like to think and we do think that before they do they will know they have had one hell of a fight. We don't die easy."

Builder Reaps 10,000% Profit In Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senate housing scandal investigators said today that Morris Cafritz, socially prominent capital builder, parlayed \$69,000 worth of land into a \$7,200,000 trust for his sons.

Cafritz said he had done nothing contrary to the law.

Cafritz made more than \$500,000 in quick profits in building an apartment project in the capital with a mortgage insured by the Federal Housing Administration. On the basis of this one project, Cafritz built four other projects in the same area, all held in trust for his three sons.

Under questioning by special committee counsel William Simon, Cafritz admitted that his only contribution in assets to the \$7,200,000 estate was \$69,000 in land on which the original project was built.

Jail Tax Dodging Tax Collector

Joseph D. Nunan, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, was sentenced yesterday to five years in prison and fined \$15,000 for evading his own tax.

Nunan, 56, was the nation's chief tax collector from March 1944 to June 1947. He was convicted on June 29 of evading \$91,000 in personal income taxes in the five year period 1946 to 1950.

Italians Scale 2nd Highest Peak

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 3.—An Italian expedition radioed today it has scaled 28,250-foot Mount Godwin Austen, world's second highest mountain in the Himalayas and never before conquered.

Oregon Race

(Continued from Page 7)

Neuberger is assured of official backing from Oregon labor, AFL, CIO and Longshore. How much labor will do at the precinct level remains to be seen. As yet, the unions aren't deep enough into the campaign to exert needed pressure on Neuberger and the rest of the slate. That helps account for the 41-year-old liberal's one-sided emphasis on resources at the expense of other issues.

Neuberger is against McCarthy and has spoken out against such aspects of political illusions he can sneak through to victory without meeting the issue head-on. It is highly unlikely he will be able to do so. His efforts to appear "respectable" by frequent repetition of his well-known anti-Communist position will probably backfire and cost him votes. Certainly such appeasement tactics will not save him from the whiplash of Red smears sure to be unfolded as the campaign generates heat.

His excellent record as state senator will help Neuberger, especially in Multnomah county, where he and his wife, Maurine, are the only husband-and-wife legislative team in Oregon history. In 1952 they polled the highest votes for the legislature ever recorded, and were the only two candidates to run ahead of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in Multnomah.

What's On?

Tonight

PAUL L. ROSS, public affairs chairman of N. Y. State ALP, speaks on ALP election program for 1954. Floor questions and discussion invited. Wednesday, Aug. 4—8 p.m. Park Terrace (air-cond), 161 St. and River Ave., opp. Yankee Stadium. Am. 35c. Refreshment free. Ausp.: Bronx County ALP.

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